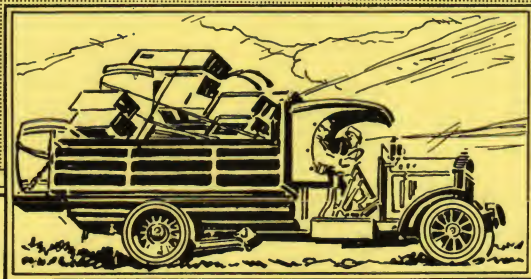
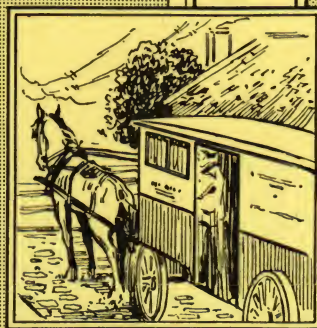
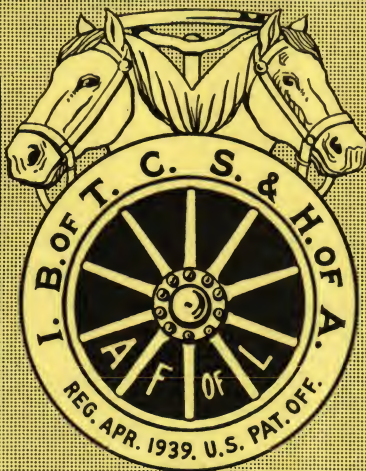


APRIL, 1940

Official Magazine
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
TEAMSTERS - CHAUFFEURS
STABLEMEN & HELPERS
of AMERICA**



YOU can put all the other dangers surrounding Labor in one pot, including the drive made by Thurman Arnold on the building trades, the grievance obtaining because of the administration of the National Labor Relations Act, the attempt to coerce our unions in state legislatures, such as the enactment of the anti-picketing laws, the attempt of the courts to misinterpret the Sherman Anti-Trust Law and direct it against Labor, the few remaining jurisdictional disputes between labor organizations, the charge against us by the press of having racketeers within the Labor Movement, the combined influence of the columnists writing in the daily newspapers—we repeat, all of them boiled together in one pot are not equal to the dangers and the injury resulting from the split or the division within the Labor Movement. What we are now suffering, the dangers we are now undergoing, the set-backs that threaten us, the grievances that we are confronted with at present, are insignificant compared to what, in my judgment, is in store for us in the immediate future if the division in the Labor Movement is not overcome and a settlement reached between the American Federation of Labor and the C. I. O.

THERE are important jurisdictional decisions published in this issue of the Journal. It would be well for our members to place these Journals away each month, and especially should this be done by our local unions, so that sometime later, or when they want to refer to any editorial, decision on jurisdiction, or any other matter, they can go back to the files of the Journal and find it. Some years ago I published a decision rendered in a dispute between our International Union and the Iron Workers' International Union over the loading and unloading of trucks. It was published in two separate issues of the Journal, and now some of our old-time local unions, when the question arises, write in here for a copy of that decision. Please help yourself and help us by placing these Journals on file so that you will have the decisions at your beck and call when you need to refer to them.

• OFFICIAL MAGAZINE •

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD of TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS STABLEMEN AND HELPERS

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“There Were Giants in Those Days”

(By DR. CHARLES STELZLE, New York City)

Thirty-five years ago, in the city of Pittsburgh, I attended my first convention of the American Federation of Labor as a fraternal delegate, although I was then an active member of the International Association of Machinists, as I have been throughout the years. This convention stands out in my mind as among the greatest in all my experience, because of the personalities participating in the convention, the vital human subjects discussed, and the conditions under which they were considered.

My first impression was the profound respect of the delegates for President Samuel Gompers. He was always absolute master of every situation. His real greatness was shown in his generous treatment of those who disagreed with him. In a sense, he was the frontiersman of trade unionism in America, and being a frontiersman, he developed many of the characteristics found among pioneers. He was a tremendous individualist but also a wise statesman, as was revealed by the manner in which he guided the convention in its decisions.

Even more impressive were the delegates themselves. Most of them were big men physically, but their grasp of the questions considered was masterly—and they knew how to express their convictions. To be a “labor leader” in those days was to be looked upon with contempt, even by

otherwise intelligent people. He was despised and suspected of being a "radical," and perhaps slightly unbalanced. Instead of being a guest of honor at banquets of employers, he was an outcast from society. He was spied upon by private detectives. He was compelled to go about his work conscious that outside of those whose battles he was fighting, he was looked upon as a grafter and a crook. No doubt there were some labor leaders who, through human frailty, fell for the tempting offers that were made by men who were themselves the greatest gainers from such perversion.

But the great body of the men who were at the forefront of the labor battle were men of integrity and honor. Many of them were devout members of the Church, civic-minded citizens loyal to the principles of Democracy, decent husbands and fathers, whose major purpose in life was to lift the level of living for all workers who were helplessly suffering from economic injustice, low standards of living, and high death rates. That these evils are today being recognized is to a large extent due to the long fight made by these pioneers of another day and by those who have followed in their footsteps.

One might easily catalogue the benefits which labor now enjoys, as compared with the hardships and even the horrors of a former generation, in spite of the sincere desire of decent employers to wipe them out. But were it not for these pioneers who fought for labor, many of these benefits would even today be denied the workers. All honor to those employers who helped win the battle, but the greater glory goes to those who sweat blood to obtain them.

Recalling the men who attended that Pittsburgh convention, I am mindful that most of them have passed on to their reward. Of the eleven members of the Executive Council only one remains—Frank Morrison,

the Federation's Secretary for over 40 years. I take off my hat in memory of Samuel Gompers, James Duncan, John Mitchell, James O'Connell, Max Morris, Denis Hayes, Dan Keefe, William Huber, Joseph Valentine and John Lennon.

To these might be added the names of a hundred or more whom I knew well—all valiant in spirit, faithful in service, loyal to the high principles of Democracy. These were the "giants" in their day and generation. And today there are others who follow in their train, eager to finish the task so long ago begun. But these latter need to be reminded of the debt they owe to the pioneers, who, in faith "subdued kingdoms, wrought righteousness, obtained promises, stopped the mouth of lions, quenched the violence of fire, escaped the edge of the sword, out of weakness were made strong, waxed valiant in fight," so that others might be saved from their oppressors.

You Get What You Pay For

All of us have often heard and used the old axiom, "Cheap is cheap." Every commodity has its price and we get in service, or quality, exactly what we pay for. That principle will be found to be universal with all commodities.

Let us make a quick comparison with a commodity which every man can readily appreciate. You cannot buy sirloin or tenderloin steak for the same price as chuck steak and yet it is cut from the same animal. It is the "cut" which counts. Yet, you can shop around and find a store selling a nice looking sirloin steak for a lot less money and wonder how they do it. Ask them if it is first class steer meat or cow meat. All first class beef comes from steers and, hence, the kind of animal has a lot to do with the quality and price. Even the age of the animal, and how the meat is processed, are contributing factors.—*The Printizer*.

American Labor for Panama Projects

The House of Representatives has taken a commendable step in amending the Army and Navy appropriation bills so as to require the employment of American citizens for civilian services of an administrative, clerical, supervisory, technical or skilled character on work in the Panama Canal Zone.

Statistics show that the United States Government employs a small army of West Indian aliens on the Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad, four thousand of whom are in classifications above the grade of common labor. When the new construction projects to cost over \$600,000,000 authorized in the Army and Navy bills get under way the number of these alien employes will be largely increased unless the limitations contained in the amendments become statute law.

At present, under executive orders of the President, the average wage rate of these aliens is twenty-five cents an hour. American citizens in the Canal Zone are paid twenty-five per cent more than the rates in the United States.

The American Federation of Labor insists that these skilled, technical, clerical, administrative and supervisory positions shall be given to American citizens. The House amendments to the Army and Navy appropriation bills are in accord with the A. F. of L. position.

Senator McCarran of Nevada is sponsoring these amendments in the Senate. When they become law, the employment of low-wage aliens above the grade of common labor by the United States on Canal Zone projects will be banned and the positions opened to American citizens at American wages plus twenty-five per cent.

The American Federation of Labor amendments to the Army and Navy appropriation bills are one hundred per cent American. They should be

adopted by the Senate without opposition.—*News Letter*.

—•—

Low-Rent Housing

Hundreds of thousands of workers in the low-income groups still lack adequate housing within their financial ability. There is no denial of the fact that large numbers of low-paid workers are compelled to live in slum areas reeking with dilapidation and disease, which are responsible for much crime. In addition, the living standards of millions of families are undermined by economic conditions in the slums.

In order to provide decent dwelling accommodations for workers now consigned to the slums and at the same time provide employment for the jobless in many trades, the Wagner Low-Rent Housing and Slum Clearance Bill has already been passed by the Senate and reported favorably by the House Committee on Banking and Currency. It makes \$800,000,000 more available for the United States Housing Authority to lend to State and local housing authorities in aid of slum clearance and the construction of houses at rents which the low-income groups can pay. It also provides for the construction of low-rent housing in rural as well as in urban areas.

The deplorable housing conditions now imposed on multitudes of workers in the low-income groups would undoubtedly be ameliorated by the Wagner Bill. It would also promote improved business conditions in all industries furnishing materials and supplies for building purposes. Finally, it would provide employment at reasonable wages for large numbers of workers now in the jobless army.

The prompt enactment of the Wagner Bill by the House of Representatives would be definitely in the public interest. There should be no delay in making it statute law.—*News Letter*.



EDITORIAL



(By DANIEL J. TOBIN)

NO DEMOCRAT can be elected to the Presidency of the United States next November, in my opinion, except Franklin D. Roosevelt. I fully realize the importance of this statement and how many of my very close friends will disagree with me. Most of the other Democratic aspirants for the nomination are personal friends of mine and I do not like to say anything against them, but there is so much involved in this question insofar as Labor is concerned that I am compelled to express my opinion purely in the interest of the working people. To me all other considerations are out.

Why do I make the above statement? First, because in this country a majority of the voters normally vote the Republican ticket; second, the masses of the people demand a change every eight or ten years in the political set-up of the nation; and third, in 1932 the unemployment condition defeated Hoover, and the unemployment condition, although it has been somewhat relieved, is still very seriously with us. I am writing as the situation appears to me at this time, knowing pretty well the conditions in the Middle Western States and having general knowledge, due to my travels and contacts, with conditions throughout the United States. Roosevelt is the only Democrat who could beat Dewey in New York. Pennsylvania is going back to the Republicans. Roosevelt cannot carry that state again unless war prevails. In Indiana, Illinois, or Ohio, if a state election was held at this time the Republicans would win. If conditions do not change from what they are now it would be a three-to-one bet that those states and several other states that voted the Democratic ticket in 1932 and 1936 would go Republican. The people who are out of work believe that if there was a change it might be helpful to them. Many of the people who are working are desirous of a change in government, believing that conditions could be bettered and that promises have not been fulfilled. It is my judgment that the present administration has done all that was humanly possible to relieve the unemployment and that it has relieved unemployment substantially. If Franklin D. Roosevelt is not the candidate, with the unanimous backing of the Democratic and Liberal leaders throughout the nation, you can rest assured that most of the Democrats, Liberals, and New Dealers who are seeking reelection, will go down in defeat. This last statement does not apply to the Southern States. If the Democratic leaders, or those who will assume control of the convention, have any sense—and I believe they have—they will unanimously request that Franklin D. Roosevelt accept the nomination. If he accepts he is making a sacrifice beyond that made by any other man who has preceded him in this office. He is not only endangering his health but he is running the risk of losing all the honors that he has gained during a life of liberal fighting against the enemies of the workers, and, as far as that goes, against the enemies of the nation.

Does the country as a whole need him? My answer is: Yes; never was a man needed, who understands the affairs of the nation and of the world, more than at this particularly dangerous time in our history. The enemies of the present administration might ask, "Do you mean to say there is no other man capable of running the country?" That is not the

question at issue, and I say nothing of the kind. There may be others who are capable of running the nation under ordinary or normal circumstances, but there is no man, in my judgment, who can compare with Franklin D. Roosevelt at this crucial time in the world's history, insofar as experience, training, and a full knowledge of world affairs is concerned. By the middle of July, when the convention takes place, those countries now not in the war may be involved, and there is no doubt in my mind but that things will happen from month to month which will make it more difficult for this country to close its eyes to the perpetrations against our commerce by all of the nations now involved in war.

Will the Democrats in their convention in July endorse Franklin D. Roosevelt? My answer is: Yes; that is, unless he emphatically advises them that under no circumstances will he accept the nomination, and with the world as it is just now I do not think President Roosevelt will give such an emphatic, determined refusal. His Dutch ancestors were pioneers, fighting for freedom in the early days. The whole history of his family has been connected with the history of the freedom of our country. Almost his whole life has been devoted to cleaning up things that were wrong in governmental affairs of state and nation. He will not refuse to make the sacrifice if called upon.

Will he be elected? My answer is: Yes, but not with the majority that he received in 1932 or 1936. It would be miraculous if he received such a majority, because no man can be in office eight years as the head of this great nation, with all of its grievances, its troubles, its industrial disturbances, and its financial, bitter, unjust opposition, and retain the popularity he enjoyed in his previous elections.

Will Labor support him? Yes, Labor must support him because it has no other place to go where it could expect as much protection and consideration. How can the C. I. O. leadership line up with an institution which has as collector in its campaign a man of the type of Mr. Weirton, a steel magnate who has spent all his life building up a fund, which, if needed, would be used to destroy organized labor and political office holders friendly to labor? There may be some leaders in the American Federation of Labor and in the C. I. O. who may be against the election of President Roosevelt, because some of them are politicians first and trade unionists second, and others are so blinded by their own hereditary prejudice that they can only see one way; and still others are not always honest with their membership. This does not mean for one moment that there are not thousands of men who support liberal Republican candidates in their states and who are honestly supporting them because they are disgusted with the state and local Democratic machines. But it does apply to willful leaders who under no circumstances would support any man who did not profess their antiquated political faith. Some of the same men supported reactionary candidates in 1932 and 1936 and were repudiated overwhelmingly by their own membership. The same thing will happen again if those men take the same position, which I believe they will. I think I have the right to an opinion from the experiences I have had in the last two campaigns, and I believe that the masses of the workers, organized and unorganized, will support Franklin D. Roosevelt, and would support him if he was the candidate of the Republican Party instead of being the candidate of the Democratic Party. Why? Because Labor has gained so much—some of it now forgotten—that it cannot afford to take a chance with some reactionary or even with a liberal Republican who will be standing on a platform com-

posed, supported, maintained and guaranteed by men of the type of Mr. Weirton and others of his ilk. That's why Labor will support Roosevelt. And that same statement goes for the farmers as I find them here in these agricultural states. Of course neither one of those groups have been satisfied, but the question that is going to confront them is this: Could we have done better with somebody else, like Hoover or Taft or Dewey or Vandenburg? Would our country be safer in their hands than it is now in the hands of the present leadership? They will weigh those questions and the answer will be "No." We could not have done as well, especially Labor. While there is still some unemployment, more than we desire, while the farmers are still somewhat behind in revenues, it could have been much worse under somebody else.

That's the answer and that's the condition that confronts the nation as a whole, but especially does it confront the toilers, the workers, the people by whom I am employed and in whom I am deeply interested. And that is why I repeat most emphatically that in my judgment none of the candidates for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency of the United States already mentioned, can be elected in November with the exception of *Franklin D. Roosevelt*. And it is my judgment that he can and will be elected, but by a smaller majority than in 1932 or 1936. And if the Democrats want to save their own party, save what they have gained in prestige and in office holding, save a majority in the House and in the Senate, they will unanimously demand that the present head of the nation make the sacrifice and stand as the candidate for the Presidency next November, if he is requested to do so by a majority of the delegates to the Democratic Convention.

Important Information to Our Membership

FOR the past three or four years a serious jurisdictional misunderstanding has existed between the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the International Union of Operating Engineers over the question of road machinery. It was finally decided and agreed to by all parties concerned that a Board of Arbitration be appointed by the National Building Trades Department, with which both organizations are affiliated. The Board appointed was William L. Hutcheson, President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; Richard Gray, Secretary of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union; and Daniel W. Tracy, President of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. After hearing both sides of the question over a period of two days, the Board rendered the following decision on October 27, 1939:

"All power-driven equipment that is used exclusively as a vehicle to transport any material or other matter for building or other construction work comes within the jurisdiction of the Teamsters and Chauffeurs.

"All power-driven equipment used on any and all types of building and other construction work including any and all power-driven equipment that has been in dispute between the Teamsters and Engineers, comes within the jurisdiction of the International Union of Operating Engineers.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman,
D. W. TRACY,
R. J. GRAY, Secretary."

This decision was so difficult to understand, as there was no kind of machinery or equipment stipulated in the decision, that the General President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters asked for an interpretation of same, and a meeting was held between the representatives of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the full committee named above, during the meeting of the Executive Council of the National Building and Construction Trades Department in the Everglades Hotel, Miami, Florida, in January, 1940. The General President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters claimed that of course it was understood by our people that the Trac-Truk hauled material on construction jobs and that it came under the jurisdiction of our organization, but he desired to have the committee confirm the opinion of the officers of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. President Tobin also stated that he wanted the committee to advise the International Brotherhood of Teamsters what we were to do in cases such as exist on the western coast, where an agreement has been entered into between our people, the contractors, and the Engineers, where the agreement has worked out successfully, and under which agreement the fifty horse power tractor comes under the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and all other tractors come under the jurisdiction of the International Union of Operating Engineers. The General President also wanted to know what was to happen in New York over the operation of large cranes, where the drivers are members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the operators are members of the Engineers. He stated to the committee that the drivers were organized by the Teamsters and that both organizations had worked in harmony until this decision was rendered. He further stated that it would be quite impossible for the International Union, without the suspension of charters, to force those drivers out of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and into the Engineers' Union. He desired to know what the committee had in mind by its decision in such cases, and while he understood fully that the operation of machinery, in accordance with the award, came under the jurisdiction of the Engineers, there were both operators and a driver employed on this type of crane. It was further stated that from information he had received there were only sixteen of those cranes in existence or in operation throughout the entire country and they were in New York. After the committee had heard the request of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters for interpretations and explanations on the above subjects, they withdrew and entered into a conference with the representatives of the Engineers' Union, and a day or two afterwards the committee submitted a report and decision to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, this interpretation or clarification to be a part of the original decision. This decision was submitted to the Executive Council of the Building and Construction Trades Department by the committee and the entire decision with its amendment was adopted and approved unanimously by the Executive Council of the National Building and Construction Trades Department. The interpretation or clarification of the decision is as follows:

January 29, 1940.

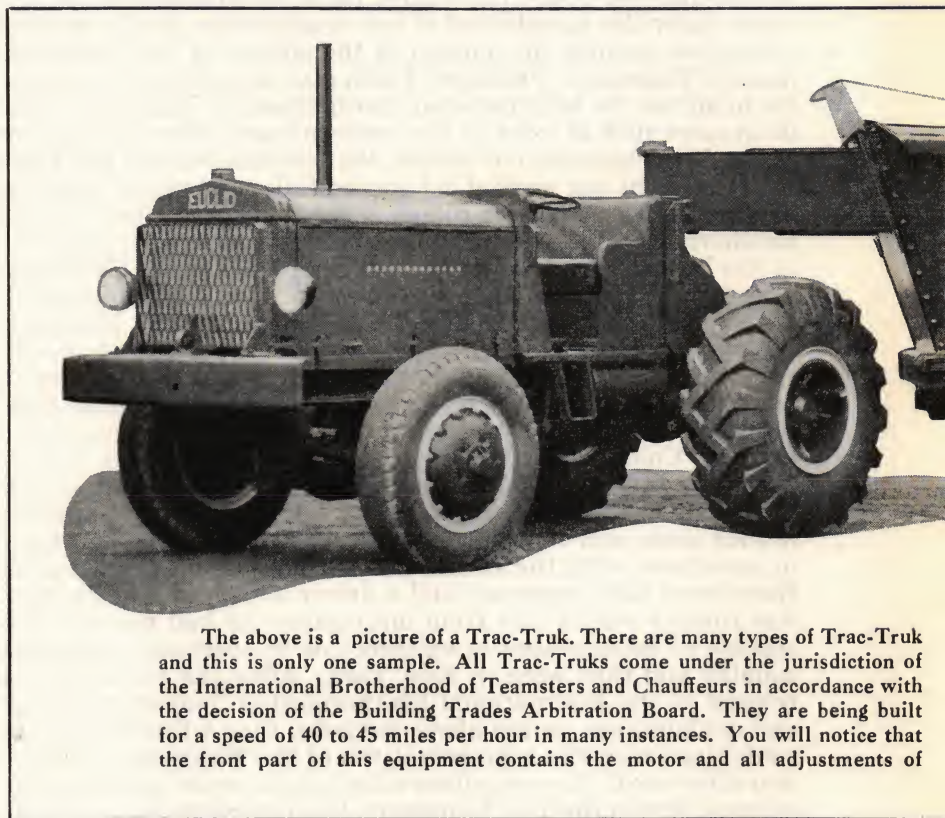
"The Executive Council
Building and Construction Trades Department,
American Federation of Labor

Your Committee appointed to handle the matter of the dispute between the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers and the International Union of Operating

Engineers received a request from President Tobin of the Teamsters for a clarification of the decision.

President Hutcheson, President Tracy and Gray met with Mr. Tobin, Gillespie and Farrell on Sunday evening, January 28, and the Teamsters requested information on the following:

1. On agreements on the Pacific Coast, west of the Rocky Mountains, which he claimed it would be impossible for him to immediately abrogate without considerable difficulty.



The above is a picture of a Trac-Truk. There are many types of Trac-Truk and this is only one sample. All Trac-Truks come under the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs in accordance with the decision of the Building Trades Arbitration Board. They are being built for a speed of 40 to 45 miles per hour in many instances. You will notice that the front part of this equipment contains the motor and all adjustments of

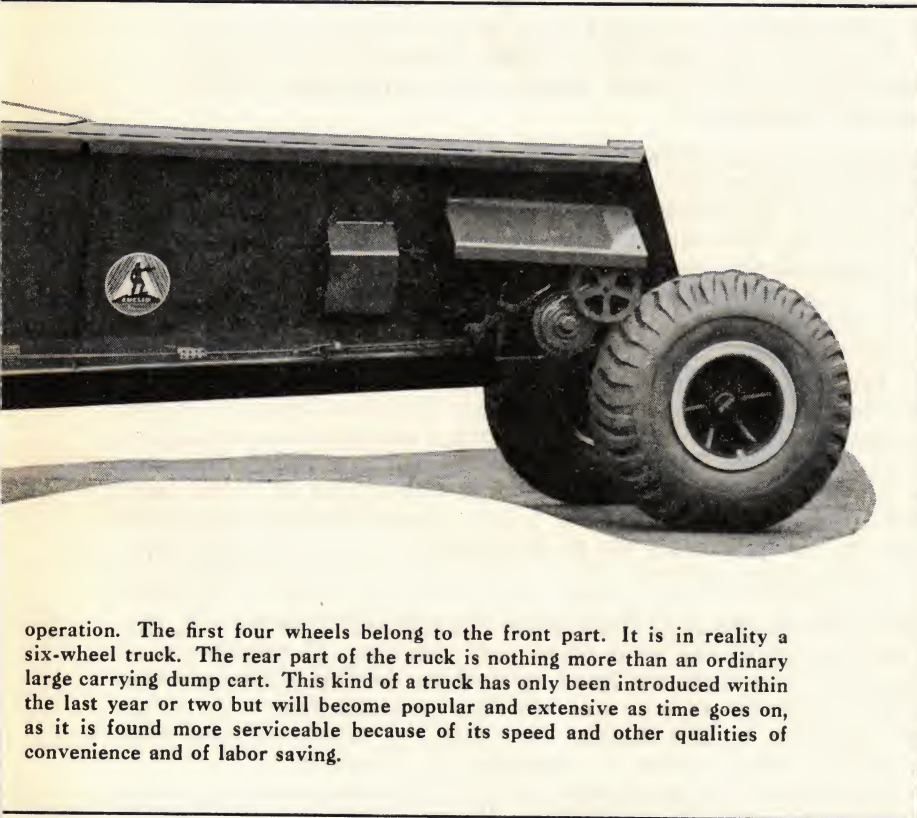
2. The matter of operation of what is known as trac-truks, which are used exclusively for the transportation of materials.
3. The question of the members of Teamsters Unions who had been employed as Chauffeurs on what is known as a crane mounted on a truck chassis, which is used exclusively in the New York metropolitan area.

The conference adjourned after it was agreed that your Committee would confer with the representatives of the Engineers on Monday, January 29.

At the conference with the Engineers the following were present: John Possehl, Brothers Fay, Maloney and Stuhr. Presi-

dent Possehl agreed that he would not call for immediate operation of the decision that would affect any existing agreements on the Pacific Coast, west of the Rocky Mountains. However, he expressly stated that this would not apply to any agreements that may have been made after the decision of the Committee had been rendered.

On question number two—on the operation of trac-truks used exclusively to transport materials—the Engineers agreed that the operation of such trucks is the work of the Teamster.



operation. The first four wheels belong to the front part. It is in reality a six-wheel truck. The rear part of the truck is nothing more than an ordinary large carrying dump cart. This kind of a truck has only been introduced within the last year or two but will become popular and extensive as time goes on, as it is found more serviceable because of its speed and other qualities of convenience and of labor saving.

The operation of trucks which have a crane mounted on the truck chassis was next discussed. The Engineers agreed that they would accept any Teamster members who had been employed for any length of time in the driving of these trucks to membership in their organization. Possehl, Fay and Delaney agreed to sit down with representatives of the Teamsters as far as the metropolitan area of New York was concerned and adjust this matter in a peaceful manner locally.

W. L. HUTCHESON,
D. W. TRACY,
R. J. GRAY."

You will note that the decision grants to the Engineers all power-driven equipment which has been in dispute between the Engineers and the Teamsters. The only real equipment in dispute between us was the tractor and this has been granted to the Engineers. Other machinery, such as scrapers, levelers, bull-dozers, which we had contended for in some instances, have also been given to the Engineers. The only tractor we had was the fifty horsepower tractor, which in reality is becoming almost extinct as larger tractors are being used. You will carefully study the paragraph of the decision dealing with the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, which reads as follows:

"All power-driven equipment that is used exclusively as a vehicle to transport any material or other matter for building or other construction work comes within the jurisdiction of the Teamsters and Chauffeurs."

In this decision it includes hauling material or other matter for building or other construction work.

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters has pledged itself to carry out the decision. We expect our members to observe the decision as soon as it is conveniently possible to do so. In other words, we do not want our people to get hold of a man by the throat and deliberately force him out of our organization, but it must be explained to the individual that it is our duty to observe the agreement.

Let it be further understood that all ready mixed concrete drivers have been awarded to us before by the National Building Trades Arbiter and that the question of the hauling of ready mixed concrete was not under consideration by the above committee. I might further state that the Engineers in a letter sent out by President Possehl, stated that the only places in which the Engineers had ready mixed concrete drivers were two small locals, one in Baltimore and one in Washington, D. C., and that they were willing to turn those drivers over to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters as per the decision of the arbiter on this matter, provided the International Brotherhood of Teamsters guaranteed to carry out the agreement under which these men were now working. I might make further explanation here that we have agreed to do this although the agreement under which these men are working is much lower than the agreement in operation in the district covering the truck drivers who are members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. However, we are guaranteeing that the agreement of the Engineers covering these men will be observed until its expiration. We are further agreeing to admit those men into our union without charging any initiation fee. We also want to advise our people, if in any place there are unreasonable prices charged our members for a transfer into the Engineers' Union, to call it to the attention of the International Office by addressing the complaint to Assistant President John M. Gillespie, 222 East Michigan Street.

We want to emphasize the fact that we believe the decision was unjust insofar as taking away from us the small tractor which we have had for many years, and also in taking scrapers and other machinery away from us, which were substituted for horsepower. At the same time we want to state most strongly that we agreed to abide by the decision and it is our duty to carry out our agreement. Therefore we expect our locals and membership everywhere to observe the agreement as much as it can be done within the law. Anyone can smile and laugh and agree to carry out a decision when it

favors him, but it takes real men to observe a decision when in their judgment it is against them. That's what we expect our members to be—real men, good trade unionists, willing to take the adverse decisions as well as the favorable decisions. In one way both International Unions working together can be helpful to each other as a result of this decision. In all our negotiations, no matter how bitter the dispute was locally over our jurisdiction, the representatives of both organizations have been on the most friendly basis and approached this question in the spirit of defending their respective positions in accordance with the offices they held. We also desire to prove to the Labor world that disputes, no matter how bitter they are, can be settled and should be settled, and that when the final courts of Labor have spoken it is the duty of Labor leaders to observe the decisions. There are perhaps twice as many drivers involved in this dispute, that we believed and still believe come under our jurisdiction, as are involved in the entire brewery case; but the difference is that the International Brotherhood of Teamsters will abide by the decision of the higher courts of Labor, set up by Labor itself, and not run to the courts of the land endeavoring to destroy each other within said courts. I repeat as strongly as I can that I expect every one of our members and every one of our local unions to abide by the above decision, and, I repeat, "put it into practice and effect as soon as it is safely and conveniently possible to do so." I also expect the representatives of the Engineers—and I believe they will—to be as considerate and as patient as they possibly can in giving us time to educate our membership as to the necessity of carrying out the decision. This dispute has gone on now for several years and it is only natural that it cannot be cleared up in a few weeks or a few months. All in all men of Labor are elected, first to protect their membership and their jurisdiction, and next to abide by the decisions of the tribunals of Labor when decisions are made by the courts Labor has set up, whether one wins or loses by the decision.

I HAVE been asked repeatedly by our members if a man going into some other business outside of our business is entitled to membership in our organization, or if he is holding membership on the pretext that he is coming back to work at our craft, if he can be elected as a delegate to the convention. My answer, repeated time after time, is that the Constitution is very clear on this point. It reads as follows:

"Any member of the International Organization going to work at another craft must be given an honorable withdrawal card, and cannot remain a member of the International Organization."

Any person who is making a living at any other kind of business other than our trade and calling, except he is working for the Labor Movement, such as being an Organizer for the Joint Council or for the American Federation of Labor with full pay, must take a withdrawal card. A delegate to the convention is an officer. He is serving as an officer and unless he is working at our craft, as clearly stated in the Constitution, he cannot be a member and he cannot be a delegate, and if through any subterfuge such a person is sent as a delegate he cannot be seated, no matter what influence is brought to bear on the Credential Committee or on the International Executive Board. Make no mistake therefore. Our advice to our local

unions beforehand is: Don't elect persons as delegates who are not entitled to membership, and don't hold in your membership any person who is not working at our craft in accordance with our Constitution. Neither the International Executive Board nor the convention itself has the right or the power to set aside the Constitution. The Constitution as it is now drawn up must be put into effect and carried out until the next Constitution is drafted and put into effect on the first day of December of this year. The present Constitution governs the action of the next convention. If the General Executive Board or the convention assembled seated a delegate who was not entitled to membership or entitled to be a delegate, the courts could declare the action of the convention illegal. I have no hesitancy in making this last statement, as it is based on recent decisions of the courts and upon the advice of the attorneys of our International Union.

DAY after day I get appeals for help from this organization or that organization; some in the American Federation of Labor and some in the C. I. O., where both organizations are in direct conflict fighting one another, and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters is asked to interfere and help. In other places we have unscrupulous organizers representing the C. I. O., who are working for so much per head, on commission, grabbing off drivers and chauffeurs that by no stretch of the imagination come under their jurisdiction (and doing the same to other unions), thereby weakening and helping to destroy some local union that we have organized, all for the sake of the few cents involved. I have no hesitancy in saying that in my judgment the national heads of the C. I. O. are opposed to some of this procedure and that it is done without their knowledge. The hue and cry raised by the leaders of the C. I. O. in the beginning was that they would not interfere with long established trades and unions but that they would go out and organize the millions of unorganized. Apparently some of their representatives at least have gone away from this policy and are now devoting most of their time to splitting up or destroying the jurisdiction of other well and long established unions. In some instances they have organized building tradesmen and encouraged men who were behind in their dues to get into a C. I. O. union. This is entirely wrong, and there will be a day of retribution. For myself, under no circumstances would I attempt to charter a local union properly coming under the jurisdiction of any of the International Unions of the C. I. O. whose jurisdiction was outlined and awarded originally by the American Federation of Labor. There are plenty of members for all of us by respecting each other's rights. No doubt as a result of the division in Labor, sharpers have been brought into the Movement whose one thought is to make an easy job for themselves or to pick up some loose money, and it is difficult to prevent it. The International Brotherhood of Teamsters is placed in a position similar to a "no man's land" in time of war. We touch all trades and callings. Our master truckmen enter into the establishments manned by the American Federation of Labor and by the C. I. O. This is the nature of our trade, and we are placed in an embarrassing position. In addition to this, the leadership of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters has long ago decided that if Labor is to be destroyed it will be destroyed by itself, and if we can we will prevent the destruction. If Labor was solidified, as it should be, all the employers' associations in America, and all the maneuvering of crooked politicians would never be able to overcome its economic or political power,

or its influence and usefulness. But today we are practically helpless as a result of the division. The most regrettable condition in which the workers could be placed is what is now obtaining in Washington, where one side diametrically opposes the other side before legislative committees and when the question of appointments to responsible positions are under consideration. I repeat the statement made elsewhere in this issue; there is less hope now of a settlement between the two rival factions in the Labor Movement than there was two years ago. Time alone will enlighten us as to what we should do next, to force the leaders in the Labor Movement to come together and bring about a settlement. Those same leaders in many instances are misrepresenting their membership, because I have no hesitancy in saying that those who are objecting to and preventing unity in the Labor Movement, if they were to recommend to their membership any reasonable plan, that plan would be accepted by the membership. Surely if we can settle with our employers by obtaining better wages and shorter hours for the past thirty years, if we can persuade our governments, state and national, to enact laws favorable to the workers, if we can defeat our enemies on every battlefield for the past forty years, why in the name of justice can't we reach an understanding or agreement between ourselves? The masses of the workers, I repeat, are crying for a settlement of this division in the ranks of Labor.

SO FAR as any discussions are concerned tending to bring about peace in the Labor Movement between the two rival factions, there is nothing doing at this time. As they say in the courts, it is a "moot case." There are no conferences contemplated; there are no efforts being made on either side towards bringing about a conference, towards getting together, towards helping the masses by eliminating personal differences between the two groups—I repeat, there is nothing being done with the exception of the humble effort that your Editor has made. And while he has received thousands of favorable responses, letters commending his attempt, no definite, tangible results are in sight. I fully realize it is difficult for a political leader to get hold of men by the throats and put them in a room and order them to stay there until they reach an understanding, but unless men do so themselves they may bring about a condition of this kind. The people of this country and the leading governmental authorities, no matter to which party they belong, are not forever going to stand for factions representing millions of workers unnecessarily fighting one another over certain policies. I have argued as much as any other man that Labor is entitled to its disagreements and to its percentage of mistakes, but after three years of bitter quarreling, each side trying to pull down the other, each side grabbing what it can, each side attempting to destroy the reputation of the other—surely no one can say that Labor has not been given an opportunity to settle in a peaceable way their own differences. They have refused and they are still refusing to get together and do anything; they are still refusing the appeal, the call, the cry of the multitude on both sides, to settle their differences. Some leaders in the Labor Movement may object to governmental interference. I despise any leader in government that attempts to destroy the liberties of an individual. This writer knows what it is to be blacklisted and crucified but when there is at stake the welfare of several million workers and their leaders deliberately and willfully refuse to come together and attempt to settle their grievances,

it is difficult to find fault with any governmental agency that intercedes in behalf of the workers, even to the extent of losing some of their prestige politically. If Labor in this country of ours will not take a lesson from what has happened to the Labor Movements of other countries, if Labor leaders are so blinded by their own self-importance to the extent that they continue a serious division in the ranks of Labor, thereby injuring and endangering the present conditions of Labor and its future progress, then I repeat that no governmental leader, in my judgment, will lose very many friends among the multitude for insisting and recommending that legislation be enacted bringing about a stoppage of the unnecessary and cruel conditions obtaining now as a result of the division in Labor.

The American Federation of Labor says it is willing and ready to meet with a committee representing the C. I. O. and try and settle. The C. I. O., it is rumored, state, "What's the use in meeting the A. F. of L. Committee; their committee 'wants no settlement.'" And some of their committee represent practically no members or no organization. If this rumor is true, we feel it is a wrong attitude. Even if no agreement was reached, at least no harm could come from meeting.

BEGINNING the first of April why don't you, our members, try to pay your dues in advance each month? Or, if you can, pay three months in advance. Just remember that the money you pay into your union is yours, all except thirty cents, which comes to the International Union each month and which is expended for your protection as carefully and economically as is humanly possible. Suppose labor unions were to dissolve throughout the nation. Do you know what would happen to the workers of our country? Inside of five years the workers of the nation would be back to almost where they were immediately after the ending of the Civil War. Don't let anyone deceive you. There is just as much bitterness in the hearts of the large employers today against our unions, against the organization of the workers, as there was twenty-five years ago. The only reason they cannot do the things now that they did then is that we have been successful, through our Movement and through your contributions and through the men you have chosen to represent you, in placing on the law books of the state and nation protective legislation. Unfortunately, trade unionists do not take the same interest in their organizations in times of peace as they do in times of trouble. We have large meetings and a lot of loud speakers when a wage scale is under consideration, when a strike is to be voted on, or when there is an election of officers. After this is over we have a general absence from meetings and conferences. The time to prepare for war is during the years of peace. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." This statement is just as true today as when it was first made nearly one hundred years ago by a leading statesman of our country. In accordance with your duties as a member you are compelled to attend meetings of your union. It is as necessary for you to attend meetings and maintain and help to preserve your union as it is for you to render honest service on your job. Your union has made your job human and helpful, not only to yourself but to your family. As stated above, lose your union and your job won't be much good. The employers' associations of the nation are maintaining expensive and almost innumerable lobbies in Washington. There are at least five hundred lawyers in one way or another representing big and little business in Washington when the law-making

bodies are in session. All of them are in some way trying to take away something from Labor, or prevent Labor from obtaining something helpful. Labor organizations have, of course, a greater number of legislative representatives in Washington now than they did a few years ago, but we are far below where we ought to be in Washington in protecting ourselves against adverse legislation and in building up sufficient influence to strengthen or improve or add to the present laws. State Federations and labor organizations within the state ought to continuously watch state legislation aimed against the workers, in addition to helping legislation favorable to the toilers. Those state acts in many instances are far more dangerous than some of the things that are attempted in national legislation. It will cost our Movement much more to remove adverse legislation from the statute books within the states than it would to prevent the adoption of the legislation by proper expenditures when the adverse legislation was under discussion or consideration. Nearly all labor unions, including our own International Union, are helping the Oregon State Federation of Labor now to eliminate or minimize the dangerous laws passed in Oregon in recent years.

Therefore, attend your meetings as much as you can. Pay your dues in advance. Bear in mind the money you pay in is used for your protection. Take a special interest in what is being done by your union. Help to elect and hold in office the proper kind of individuals. Stifle, by your presence, all those who do not belong in our union and who smell of the underworld. Keep the union clean, and then it will be helpful to you, and you will obtain as time goes on still greater benefits from your union.

Spy Service Operated by California Employers

San Francisco, Calif.—Evidence before the Senate Civil Liberties Committee here disclosed that the Industrial Association of San Francisco for many years financed and operated an elaborate anti-strike and labor espionage service to fight organized labor.

The committee's investigation revealed that the association, which was formed in 1921 and discontinued in 1939, had developed an undercover service for its labor espionage and had offered its members a strike service consisting of property protection and supplying strike breakers.

Fearing the disclosure of its subversive schemes by the Civil Liberties Committee, the association, according to the evidence, destroyed many of its records when the committee began to display an interest in the activities of anti-labor groups in California.—*News Letter*.

Social Security Aids Wives of Mine Tragedy Victims

What the "New Deal's" social security program means to the American worker was dramatically illustrated this week by John J. Corson, director of the Bureau of Old Age Pensions.

About three weeks ago ninety-one coal diggers lost their lives in a West Virginia mine explosion. Eighty-one had been regularly employed and were covered by social security.

Fifty-three claims for benefits have already arrived in Washington and forty-nine have been adjudicated and checks will soon be going to the surviving widows and children. Payments will continue until the youngest child reaches eighteen years of age.

Twelve claims have been approved for widows with only one child. The average monthly benefit check will call for \$32.35.

Four claims are for widows with

two children, who will receive \$42.90 monthly.

Six claims cover widows with three children, and they will get \$52.27 a month.

Six claims are for widows with four or more children, and the monthly checks will range from \$48 to \$55.

"That is what family protection means," Corson declared. "In the future 30,000,000 insured workers have a safeguard against the hazard of unexpected death before they make provision for their families. This protection from dependency is given as a matter of right, not as charity."

McEntee Is Sworn in as Director of CCC

James J. McEntee, a member of the International Association of Machinists, was inducted into office recently as the new national Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps. He was congratulated at the swearing-in ceremonies by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor and Federal Security Administrator McNutt.

Mr. McEntee's appointment was strongly urged by the American Federation of Labor because of his fine record. He was named by President Roosevelt to succeed the late Robert Fechner, who also was a member of the machinists' union.—*News Letter*.

The first census, in 1790, was ordered by President George Washington. Seventeen United States marshals hired 650 assistants and traveled afoot, on horseback and in stage coaches, counting the population, which was announced eighteen months later as 4,000,000—approximately the total today in Chicago alone. This year the census will be taken by 120,000 enumerators working under 104 area managers and 2,000 district supervisors.

Profits Increase

The alleged lack of confidence of business men in the economic condition of the country is not reflected in current summaries of financial operations. According to the Associated Press, profits of the first 230 large companies to report results for 1939 were nearly \$500,000,000, or 63 per cent greater than in 1938. A compilation placed earnings for the group at \$1,152,061,000, compared with \$704,806,000 in the previous year.—*News Letter*.

Sales Tax Big End of Federal Revenue

Where did the money come from to pay Federal taxes last year and how much? Uncle Sam has now completed the arithmetic, and the results are somewhat surprising.

Despite the complaint of business that it pays the bulk of Federal taxation, the results show that actually "hidden" taxes, which fall on the consumer, account for the lion's share of the revenue. Corporation income taxes amounted to only \$954,000,000, while excise taxes — really sales taxes — brought in around \$2,612,000,000.

American Women Pay Big Price for Glamour

Chicago.—Some 39,000,000 women who beat a path to the beauty parlors in 1938 emerged more glamorous, but \$200,000,000 poorer in pocketbooks. The American Cosmeticians' National Association estimated recently that they paid \$113,000,000 just to keep their hair waved, about \$73,000,00 for "permanents" and \$40,000,000 for finger and marcel waves.

Facial treatments, manicures and other aids to beauty brought the beauty parlor to sixth place among American industries.

NEARLY all columnists now writing for the newspapers, whose articles are syndicated, are directing bitter attacks against the Labor Movement. It is now quite stylish to do this. Columnists, as a rule, have to carry out the policies of their paper. Don't you believe those columnists are independent and can write what they please; they are not. The newspaper business is like any other business. It is carried on for the purpose of bringing in returns for those who have invested in the business. Don't let any newspaper management bluff you by stating they are in business for the good of the workers or of the community or to preserve the Freedom of Speech. Most newspapers had a difficult time making both ends meet in recent years. The radio and its advertising has almost ruined the newspapers. I know of one national corporation that used to spend six million dollars a year in newspaper advertising, and in this last year they cut it down to half a million, and are spending all the rest in radio advertising. Newspapers must depend upon advertising in order to live. Do you think for one minute if you had a large strike in a department store that you could get any information about your strike in the newspapers if that large store was advertising extensively in the newspapers? Don't fool yourself. The newspapers are doing nothing to injure their good customers. There have been over seventy-five newspapers, many of them old-timers, which have gone out of business in recent years. The purpose of writing this article is to inform our people to pay no attention to the attacks against labor unions made by columnists and by special writers of newspapers.

IF YOU read anything in the monthly Journal which you think is worth while, you are permitted and requested to transmit or loan the Journal to anyone you desire. Spread the work and the desires of our International Union and its Editor.

Official Magazine of the
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